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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/516,783

06/27/2005

Jochen Spilker

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EXAMINER

TRAN, VINCENT HUY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2115

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/10/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/516,783

Applicant(s)

SPILKER, JOCHEN

Examiner

Vincent T. Tran

Art Unit

2115

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,8 and 11-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-7,9 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/07/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the communication filed on 12/03/2004
2. Claims 1-15 are pending for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 3/7/05 were considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1, 8, 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Admitted Prior Art (AP) in view of Stierle et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,838,783 ("Stierle").

8. As per claim 1, AP teaches a n electrical circuit for providing an electrically operable connection of an external power supply and an electrical device being a motor vehicle built in device, comprising:

- a main input (P1) for coupling to said external power supply (PS) [35 fig. 1];
- a main output (P2) [32 fig. 1] for coupling to said electrical device; and
- a first electrical operable switch (Sw1)[31 fig. 1] interconnected between said main input (P1) and said main output (P2), said first electrical operable switch (Sw1) having an open position and a closed position, said first electrical operable switch (Sw1) being conductive in said closed position and being non-conductive in said open position;

Characterized in that the circuit further comprises:

- a bi-stable sub-circuit (Crbs) [15 fig. 1] coupled to the main input (P1) and coupled to the first electrical operable switch (Sw1), wherein the energized bi-stable sub circuit (Crbs) causes the first electrical operable switch (Sw1) to close and the de-energized bi-stable sub-circuit (Crbs) causes the first electrical operable switch (Sw1) to open.

AP does fails to teach

- at least one wake up input to receive a wake-up signal;
- at least one sleep input to receive a sleep signal; and

wherein the bi-stable sub-circuit being connected to the at least one wake up input and to the at least one sleep input such that a received wake up signal energized the bi-stable sub circuit and a received sleep signal de-energizes the bi-stable sub-circuit.

Stierle teaches another invention generally relates to controls for electronic devices that need to be awakened out of a sleep mode. More particularly, the invention relates to a unique switching strategy within a wake up system designs to reduce power consumption wherein the switch is place between the power supply portion and the vehicle power source (battery) such that the switch selectively opens the connection between the power supply portion and the vehicle power source when the device is in a sleep mode and closes the connection when the device is in an active mode [col. 1 lines 52-59]. Specifically, Stierle teaches characterized in that the circuit further comprises:

- at least one wake up input [45 fig. 2, 46 fig. 3] to receive a wake up signal [col. 3 lines 1-5];
- at least one sleep input [56 fig. 3] to receive a sleep signal [col. 3 lines 33-39]; and
- a bi-stable sub-circuit (Crbs) [62 fig. 3] coupled to the main input [36 fig. 2] and coupled to first electrical operable switch [40 fig. 2], said sub-circuit [62 fig. 3] being connected to at least one wake up input [46 fig. 3] and to the least one sleep input [56 fig. 3] such that a received wake-up signal energizes the bi-stable sub-circuit and a received sleep signal de-energizes the bi-stable sub-circuit; wherein the energized bi-stable sub circuit causes the first operable switch to close and said de-energized bi-stable sub-circuit causes the first electrical operable switch to open [col. 3 line 40 to col. 4 line 30; claim 1].

At the time of the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the circuit of AP with the circuit discussed above. As taught by Stierle, the discussed circuit is particularly advantageous because the leakage current is low when the device is in the sleep mode and no regulated voltage is required [col. 4 lines 31-38].

9. As per claim 8, AP teaches the first electrical operable switch is a MOSFET [fig. 1].
10. As per claim 11, AP teaches the motor vehicle built in device is a free-hand installation main device for detachably connecting a mobile communication device and the external power supply is a battery of a motor vehicle [0004].
11. As per claim 12, AP teach a motor vehicle built in device being operably connected to an external power supply, comprising:
- a plurality of electrical components energized by said external power supply [0002]; and
- an electrical circuit (210) [fig. 1] for providing an electrical operable connection of an external power supply [35 fig. 1] and said motor vehicle built-in device,
- characterized in that said electrical circuit (210) comprises:
- a main input (P1) for coupling to said external power supply (PS);
 - a main output (P2) for coupling to said motor vehicle built-in device;
 - a first electrical operable switch (Sw1) interconnected between said main input (P1) and said main output (P2), said first electrical operable switch (Sw1) having an open position and a closed position, said first electrical operable switch (Sw1) being conductive in said closed position and being non-conductive in said open position [see discussion in claim 1];

It is noted that the remain limitation do not substantially differ from claim 1. As demonstrated previously, the combination of AP and Stierle anticipated the limitations in claim 1 [see further discussion in claim 1].

12. As per claim 13 and 14, see discussion in claim 8 and 11.

13. As per claim 15, AP teaches a motor vehicle built in device comprising:

at least one interface for exchanging signal between electrical units included in the motor vehicle and the motor vehicle built-in device;

at least one interface for exchanging a signal between the motor vehicle built in device and the mobile communication device connected detachably; and

at least one control unit to pass signal in between the interface [0002-0004].

AP does not teach the exchanging signals comprising the at least one wake-up signal and at least one sleep signal. However, this feature is deemed to be inherent to the system of AP modified by Stierle since the system would be inoperable if the system was not able to exchanging these signal between the motor vehicle and the motor vehicle built in device.

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claims 2-7, 9-10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Examiner's note:

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Prior Art not relied upon:

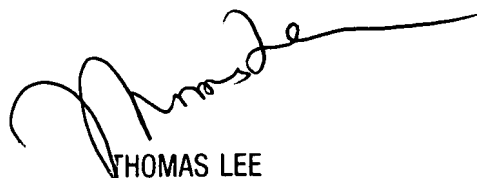
Please refer to the references listed in attached PTO-892, which, are not relied upon for claim rejection since these references are relevant to the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent T. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-7210. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas c. Lee can be reached on (571) 272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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